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sugar

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WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION NOW SEEN HIGHER FOR 1977/78

Summary

World sugar production in 1977/78 is now estimated at 90.7 million tons, some 400,000 tons above the March estimate of 90.3 million tons. The new figure is 3.9 million tons above the 86.8 million tons produced a year earlier. Better than expected growing conditions have improved outturns in India and Cuba, while output in the Soviet Union, Thailand, and Turkey has been adjusted downward. Based on past experience, it is likely that the current estimate of 1977/78 output will not vary more than 2 percent from the final outturn.

World cane sugar production makes up about 62 percent of total sugar output in 1977/78. Beet sugar production of 34.7 million tons accounts for the remainder. World beet sugar output increased by 2.7 million tons in 1977/78 from that of the year before, while cane sugar output rose 1.3 million tons above the year earlier level.

A record, 1977/78 world sugar outturn is about 4.9 million tons above world consumption, now estimated at 85.8 million tons. This will add an equivalent amount to already large world stocks.

Output in 1977/78 is estimated as follows for the major producing countries (in 1,000 tons with 1976/77 in parentheses): Cuba 6,300 (6,100); Mexico 2,890 (2,697); the United States 5,730 (6,233); Brazil 8,600 (7,500); France 4,293 (2,974); Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) 3,075 (2,734); Republic of South Africa 2,084 (2,042); India 7,000 (6,043); People's Republic of China 2,550 (2,600); Philippines 2,325 (2,680); and Australia 3,440 (3,405).

The 1978 beet area in Europe is up less than 1 percent. In both the European Community (EC) and the Soviet Union the beet area is down 1 percent. Sugar output is expected to be nearly the same in the United States in 1978/79. Many of the other major

sugar producing countries appear to be cutting back plantings and harvested area in order to keep within their respective export quotas under the International Sugar Agreement. Therefore, assuming normal weather conditions in the world's major producing areas, global sugar output in 1978/79 may decrease.

World noncentrifugal sugar production in 1977/78 is about 5 percent above that of a year earlier, largely because of the output gain in India, the world's leading producer of noncentrifugal sugar. This was partially offset by reduced production in Colombia.

Total industrial molasses output in 1977/78 is expected to increase 5 percent over the previous year's. The largest gains were made in the Soviet Union, Brazil, France, and India, while declines were seen in Thailand, the United States, and Spain.

SUGAR

North America

BARBADOS. The production estimate for 1977/78 has been revised downward 13,000 tons because of dry weather and fires in the cane fields. The area harvested is also lower. Net export availability is down from the previous year's.

CANADA. The output estimate for 1977/78 has been raised from the estimate made in March. Reportedly, processing went well during the 1977/78 campaign. However, production is still below the year earlier level and import requirements during the 1977/78 marketing season may be larger.

COSTA RICA. Production during 1977/78 has been revised downward 7 percent from the March estimate. There was a labor shortage as migrant Nicaraguans were not allowed to enter the country and other labor was drained away by the better wages paid for picking coffee. In addition, drought continued to cause problems. Export availability is only about 22,000 tons in 1977/78.

A mill purchased from Puerto Rico with a daily grinding capacity of 4,000 tons began operating in April, 1978. Plans call for 60 percent of the mill's capacity to be used to produce alcohol for mixing with gasoline for automobiles.

CUBA. The 1977/78 estimate has been moved upward by 300,000 tons as the weather has continued to improve. During the first part of the campaign, heavy rains held back the harvest of cane for grinding. There also may have been a shortage of cane cutters, while some breakdowns reportedly occurred in harvesting machinery.

Cuba has a commitment to supply the Soviet Union with a minimum of 2.7 million tons annually. Some 600,000 tons are expected to be exported to Eastern Europe in 1978 and another 600,000 tons are to be supplied to other Communist countries. Domestic consumption needs are now also about 600,000 tons. Since Cuba's current quota under the International Sugar Agreement is 2,035,500 tons, it appears that Cuba will not have a surplus of sugar in 1978.

The 1977/78 harvest is well short of the original production target of 7.3 million tons. The present campaign began in November and was expected to continue well into June, making it one of the longest campaigns on record. Past experience has shown, however, that extending a campaign usually lowers efficiency.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. Production is not quite as large as previously expected, but is still a record. The harvested area is about 3.5 percent above that of a year earlier, and cane yields and sugar content are up slightly. The available production for export in 1977/78 is 1.3 million tons, but exports will not equal this amount and there will be some stock increase.

Furfural exports in 1977 totaled 26,000 tons valued at an equivalent of \$17.3 million. In 1978, such exports are expected to reach 35,000 tons.

EL SALVADOR. Current estimates place output in 1977/78 at only 1,000 tons above last year's. Acreage is virtually unchanged as are cane yield and sugar content. Export availability is placed at 130,000 tons for 1977/78. Industry observers believe that in 1978/79 area and production will decline because of the current price situation.

HONDURAS. New data indicate that production in 1977/78 may actually be less than that estimated in the world sugar production table, possibly as low as 132,000 tons. Harvested area was only about 18,800 hectares. Exports are expected to total only about 25,000 tons in 1977/78.

JAMAICA. Production in 1977/78 did not recover from the drought reduced outturn of a year earlier. A three-week strike by field workers in February resulted in lost cane and upset the harvesting sched-

ule. Sucrose content was also reduced by unseasonal rains.

MEXICO. Output in 1977/78 is now estimated to be just slightly below the March estimate. The total area under cane is approximately 480,000 hectares in 1977/78, 30,000 hectares above the harvested area of a year earlier. Despite the production increase over the previous year's, exports are still expected to be negligible in 1977/78. Because of the recent concern about sugar shortages, exports will probably be kept small until a good crop becomes evident.

UNITED STATES. Continental cane output during 1977/78 has been revised slightly upward. Cane production in Hawaii and Puerto Rico remains unchanged. The USDA Crop Reporting Board indicates that U.S. beet sugar production in 1977/78 was around 10 percent below the 3.1-million-ton estimate of June 6. A significant quantity of beets could not be processed, particularly in the Red River Valley of the North, within the normal processing period and some beets were lost after the arrival of warm weather in the spring. Due to generally improved field moisture conditions, U.S. beet sugar output is expected to be up during 1978/79. Sugar beet planted acreage in 1978 is expected to be about 4 percent above that of 1977.

U.S. sugar imports are expected to drop sharply in 1978 following the record year of 1977. According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 681,000 tons of sugar were imported during January - April 1978, compared to 1.3 million tons during the same period a year earlier.

South America

ARGENTINA. The new production estimate is 90,000 tons above that of March. The volume of sugarcane crushed was 4 percent larger than the year-earlier level. Sugar content in 1977/78 averaged 10.47 percent compared with 10.06 percent last year. Exports in 1977/78 of 651,000 tons were 30 percent above the previous year's. In 1978/79, the forecast is for output of around 1.4 million tons. The expected decline is due partially to reduced export opportunities under terms of the ISA.

BRAZIL. The production estimate for 1977/78 remains unchanged at 8.6 million tons, 15 percent above the previous year's.

Beginning with the 1978/79 crop, the annual sugar and alcohol production plan will no longer be determined by the Sugar and Alcohol Institute (IAA), but by an interministerial group headed by the Minister of Industry and Commerce. Authorized production for 1978/79 has been set at 7.2 million tons, *tel quel*, of which 5.58 million tons is for

domestic consumption and 1.92 million tons (including 300,000 tons drawn from stocks) for export. The use of the sugarcane equivalent of 2.1 million tons of sugar for alcohol production has also been authorized for 1978/79.

COLOMBIA. Output is now placed at 921,000 tons for 1977/78. This estimate is 6 percent above that of March, due to improved water supplies. Panela (noncentrifugal sugar) production in 1977/78 is about 800,000 tons, 8.8 percent above that of a year earlier, encouraged by favorable prices in the previous year. Assuming normal weather conditions, output of both centrifugal and noncentrifugal sugar is expected to be up in 1978/79.

ECUADOR. The production estimate has been reduced to 275,000 tons in 1977/78. Labor problems prevented a full harvest of all the cane available and caused temporary shortages of sugar for consumption. Imports of 14,000 tons of refined sugar from Brazil were contracted in early 1978. During 1978/79, production is expected to increase and there will be sugar available for export.

PERU. In the northern areas, there was little rainfall during the normal rainy season in early 1978, causing a reduction of 60,000 tons in expected sugar output in 1977/78. Effects of the drought may be even worse on the 1978/79 sugarcane crop. The state of emergency in Peru's sugar industry was extended until the end of 1978 by a new decree law. Prompting the decree were low prices, and administrative and labor problems, as well as drought. During the emergency period, no taxes will be placed on exported sugar.

Europe

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY. Encouraged by larger production quotas and favorable support prices, production in the EC is estimated at 12.1 million tons in 1977/78 compared with 10.5 million tons a year earlier. The largest increases were in West Germany, France, and the United Kingdom. The only major decrease in 1977/78 was in Italy. Since EC production is an estimated 2.3 million tons above consumption in 1977/78 and some 1.35 million tons are to be imported under terms of the Lomé Convention, the EC has a sizable surplus. It is reported that over 2 million tons (white sugar basis) of the 1977/78 crop had been sold for export by the middle of May.

Beet area is down slightly (less than 1 percent) in the EC in 1978. For 1978/79, the B quota has been reduced from 35 percent to 27.5 percent of the A quota. Italy and Belgium have increased beet area, but this will be offset by declines in West Germany and France. Some trade sources predict production in the EC at about 11.2 million tons in 1978/79.

FRANCE. Revised data confirms that sugar output reached 4.3 million tons in 1977/78, the first time it has been over 4.0 million tons. Exports are expected to be about 2.5 million tons in 1977/78, some 16 percent of which is to go to other EC countries. The 1977/78 crop year was characterized by good yields, favorable sugar content, and lagging domestic consumption.

GERMANY, WEST. The 1977/78 outturn has been adjusted upward by 75,000 tons from the March estimate. About 2.2 million tons will be consumed domestically in 1977/78. Exports are expected to be about 760,000 tons. Production in 1978/79 is likely to be well below this year's because of the EC policy of reduced production quotas, and a price increase that is less than the rate of inflation.

ITALY. The new estimate places 1977/78 output up fractionally from the estimate in March. Sugar beet area is around 250,000 hectares in 1978, slightly above the current year's. Production is forecast to be slightly higher in 1978/79, imports down. Domestic consumption is expected to be about the same as in the current year.

Improved seed is being used as follows in Italy, in percent of the total area by type of seed: Mono-germ—75; natural plurigum—14; precision—11. Almost all of this improved seed is now produced in Italy. In the first 10 months of 1977, Italy exported 5,151 tons of sugar beet seed, mainly to Scandinavian and other North European countries.

UNITED KINGDOM. The 1977/78 production estimate remains unchanged. For the 1978/79 crop, planting conditions were favorable and another bumper outturn is forecast. With a second consecutive good harvest in prospect, imports in 1978/79 are expected to total only 1.6 million tons, slightly below those of a year earlier and considerably below the level of 2 years ago. Consumption during 1977/78 was 12 percent above that of the year before. In 1978/79, consumption is expected to be about 2.6 million tons, raw value.

AUSTRIA. Beet area is estimated to drop to only 42,000 hectares in 1978, compared with 57,000 hectares in 1977. Following a 3-year freeze on prices, an increase of 14.5 percent was granted to sugar processors on February 1, 1978. However, this was apparently not felt to be a large enough increase to merit contracting extra acreage for export.

SPAIN. The output estimate for 1977/78 has been dropped by 80,000 tons. Most of the decline was due to a lower than projected extraction rate. With carryover stocks of some 650,000 tons, Spain is expected to continue to cut back on production in 1978/79. The country is virtually self-sufficient, but still has 75,000 tons of sugar to import from Cuba under a 1974 trade agreement. Spain has asked for and received a postponement of these shipments.

Production goals for 1978/79 and 1977/78 are (in thousands of tons):

	<u>1978/79</u>	<u>1977/78</u>
Beet sugar	1,046	1,350
Cane sugar	27	32

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. The 1977 sugar beet outturn was better than called for under the 1977 plan. The goal was for sugar beet output of 8.1 million tons, but the actual outturn was around 8.3 million tons. Yield per hectare of 38.2 tons compares with a 1976 yield of 24.6 tons. Sugar production of 900,000 tons in 1977/78 was 31 percent above the previous year's. Reportedly area has been increased slightly for the 1978/79 crop.

YUGOSLAVIA. Sugar output in 1977/78 is now placed at 784,000 tons, 34,000 tons above the March estimate. Sugar content at 13.55 percent was above expectations and was the highest achieved in recent years. The planted area in 1978 is about 125,000 hectares compared with 123,000 hectares in 1977. Sugar production should be unchanged in 1978/79.

SOVIET UNION. The 1977/78 beet sugar processing campaign was not as successful as expected. According to monthly processing data supplied by the USSR, the 1977/78 beet sugar outturn was only 8,825,000 tons, down 175,000 tons from the March estimate. Despite the reduced estimate, beet sugar output in 1977/78 was 20 percent above that of a year earlier. Beet production of 93.3 million tons was accompanied by procurements of 84.9 million tons.

In an effort to compensate for the disappointing 1976/77 sugar outturn, imports totalled about 4.1 million tons of raw sugar in 1977. About 3.5 million tons of this came from Cuba, considerably more than the 2.7 million-ton minimum specified in the Soviet-Cuban long-term trade protocol. The other 600,000 tons was purchased from the Philippines. In addition, possibly as much as 200,000 tons of refined sugar was imported, mainly from France.

The 1978/79 plan calls for sugar production of 11.1 million tons, raw value. Beet area in 1978 is believed down slightly from last year's to 3.73 million hectares. Sugar content and beet production both would have to be above normal to reach planned output. This is considered unlikely since content and yields usually vary inversely, with wet seasons giving high yields and low sugar content and dry seasons resulting in low yields/high sugar content. This season began wet and cool, but has improved since then. Weather conditions are of primary importance in the USSR, since only 5 percent of the beet area is irrigated.

Processing capacity continues to expand. Three new factories, with a combined daily crushing capacity of 28,500 tons, are to be opened in 1978.

Africa

KENYA. Imports of 56,000 tons in 1977/78 were larger than originally estimated. However, there were also sugar exports of 5,000 tons. In 1978/79, it is expected that output will increase by one-fourth. Domestic consumption is growing rapidly, and industrial use may double in 1978/79 over that of a year ago. Imports are expected to be slightly less than in 1977/78.

MAURITIUS. The forecast for the 1978/79 sugar outturn is an estimated 695,000 tons, slightly below the year-earlier level. The cane crop has suffered from dry conditions since the beginning of the growing season and was struck by a cyclone in January. During January-April 1978, 114,000 tons of sugar were shipped to the United Kingdom, 15,000 tons to the United States, and minor quantities went to Italy and the Comoro Islands.

SOUTH AFRICA. The 1977/78 estimate has been reduced by 57,000 tons, but the crop was still a record. Exports during 1977/78 and 1976/77 were distributed as follows in thousands of tons:

	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1976/77</u>
Japan	624	465
Canada	243	281
U.S.	107	147
South Korea	33	0
U.K.	21	0
Portugal	11	11
Lebanon	6	0
Other	1	9
	1,046	913

In view of the export quota limitations of the ISA, production is not expected to increase in 1978/79.

ZAIRE. During 1977/78, a critical shortage of foreign exchange effectively stopped imports of sugar. By April 1978, sugar had largely disappeared from retail outlets, and the manufacture of beer and soft drinks had been curtailed. Production is expected to rise to 65,000 tons in 1978/79, while import requirements will be even larger than in 1977/78.

Asia and Oceania

CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF. The southern provinces of Kwangtung, Fukien, Yunnan, and Szechwan, reportedly are having good cane harvests this season. About three-fourths of China's sugar output comes from cane and the rest from beet. Thirty-eight new processing plants have been put into operation during the 1977/78 season, according to the Government. Stocks were probably large at the end of 1977. Imports are, therefore, expected to be

much smaller in 1978 than a year earlier when an estimated 1.56 million tons was imported.

INDIA. The sugar production estimate for 1977/78 has been raised by 600,000 tons. Production of sugarcane set a new record of 165 million tons in 1977/78.

The overall quality of the crop was good, with mill sugar production placed at 5.8 million tons and Khandhari (native type semi-white centrifugal sugar) at 1.2 million tons. Gur (noncentrifugal) production was about 6.8 million tons, somewhat above that of a year earlier. India, reportedly, has decided to export the entire amount (672,000 tons) presently assigned under the ISA in 1978.

The 1978/79 total sugarcane area for both centrifugal and noncentrifugal sugar is expected to be about the same as the 1977/78 level of 3.1 million hectares. The size of the crop will depend on the timeliness and adequacy of precipitation during summer monsoon period. With carryover stocks from the 1977/78 season exceeding 2 million tons, sugar supplies in India are expected to be ample for some time.

JAPAN. The production estimate has been increased by 41,000 tons. A new Government-guided marketing adjustment program was implemented on February 1, 1978. Wholesale sugar prices moved upward immediately, as follows (in U.S. cents per kilogram): January—73.0; February—77.0; March—81.55. By late April, prices exceeded 85 cents per kilogram. The adjustment plan provides for domestic consumption of 3.0 million tons, imports of 2.4 million tons, and production of 615,000 tons in 1977/78.

PHILIPPINES. Based on revised data, the production estimate for 1977/78 has been raised by 1 percent. Exports are about 1.6 million tons in 1977/78, 25 percent below the previous year's. Consumption is estimated at 1.0 million tons compared with 860,000 tons the year before.

The outlook for 1978/79 is for a small increase in harvested area and production. Exports, however, are expected to decline because consumption will increase and stocks need to be built up.

Three additional refineries are scheduled to open next year, increasing refinery capacity to about 3,680 tons of sugar per day. The larger capacity is felt to be needed to meet sharply rising domestic consumption and for expanding exports of refined sugar, mainly to the Middle East.

THAILAND. The output estimate has been reduced by nearly 300,000 tons, as the effects of drought continued. In 1978/79, many growers are expected to change to alternative crops, and area may be reduced by as much as 10 percent. The Government has set a production target of 21.0 million tons of cane for the 1978/79 season. This is in line with efforts to keep exports within the provisions of the

ISA. Domestic consumption is rising about 4 percent annually and is expected to be about 560,000 tons in 1978/79.

TURKEY. Dry weather resulted in a smaller than expected sugar outturn in 1977/78. Higher support prices for the 1978/79 crop are anticipated and are expected to encourage increased cane area, and production of both cane and sugar. Domestic consumption will be up by an estimated 8 percent in 1978/79, but exports will again be negligible as Turkey continues on a self-sufficient basis.

AUSTRALIA. Production is now estimated at 3.44 million tons during 1977/78. In 1978/79, in keeping with the terms of the new ISA and because of drought in Queensland, output will probably be limited to 3.0 million tons. Up to 30,000 hectares of mature cane, therefore, will be left unharvested until 1979/80.

About one-half of Australia's sugar exports are under long-term contracts. In 1977, its distribution of exports was as follows (in 1,000 tons):

Long-term contracts:

Japan	846
Republic of Korea	298
New Zealand	145
Malaysia	126
Singapore	102
Total	<u>1,517</u>

World market sales:

Canada	657
United States	457
China, People's Republic of	272
United Kingdom	30
Other countries	32
Total	<u>1,448</u>

Total exports, all destinations: 2,965

MOLASSES

CUBA. Output is gradually expanding. However, molasses exports are generally decreasing, as more molasses is consumed internally. Livestock feeding is believed to be accounting for an increased amount of molasses consumption.

MEXICO. Production is up about 7 percent in 1977/78. U.S. imports of molasses from Mexico declined from 491,000 tons in 1976 to 246,000 tons in 1977. The unit value (average price) of these imports increased meanwhile from \$51.00 per ton to \$81.00 per ton.

UNITED STATES. Output decreased in all areas except Hawaii. U.S. imports of industrial molasses were down sharply in 1977 to 1.1 million tons compared with 2.3 million the year before. The value of U.S. molasses imports declined from \$111 million to \$90 million during the same period.

BRAZIL. Production is expanding, reaching 3.4 million tons in 1977/78 compared with 3.0 million tons a year earlier. In 1978/79, prospects are for less cane and, presumably, molasses to be produced.

FRANCE. Output was up considerably in 1977/78. France both imports and exports molasses. In 1977/78, imports were about 270,000 tons while exports were around 250,000 tons.

SOVIET UNION. With a good sugar outturn in 1977/78, molasses production in the Soviet Union was sharply higher. All of the molasses output is consumed internally, largely by the livestock industry.

INDIA. Molasses output increased in 1977/78 as did sugar. Molasses exports are expected to total about 25,000 tons in 1977/78, the same in the previous year.

JAPAN. Molasses consumption has been steadily rising. In 1977/78, both imports and production were above those of the year before.

PHILIPPINES. Molasses yield per ton of cane declined and output was down 18 percent in 1977/78 from the previous year's. Exports in 1977/78 are expected to be only slightly lower, however, as large carryover stocks are drawn down.

THAILAND. Output in 1977/78 declined over one-fourth because of the smaller cane crop. Nevertheless, exports will probably be up in 1977/78 as accumulated stocks are worked off.

International Sugar Agreement

Meeting for the second time under the International Sugar Agreement (ISA) of 1977, the International Sugar Council considered a wide range of subjects. This session took place May 17 and 18 in London at the headquarters of the International Sugar Organization (ISO).

The Council adopted the draft rules of procedure that will govern implementation of the ISA. These rules cover administrative, statistical, and economic matters; the latter rules include those relating to the operation of the stock financing fund. The work of drafting the rules had been undertaken by a small group that had met over a period of about 6 months. (In contrast, the work of drafting the rules of procedure for the 1968 International Sugar Agreement covered a period of 2 years.)

The Council confirmed the appointment of William K. Miller, a career U.S. foreign service officer, as the next Executive Director of the ISO. Miller, who is

currently stationed at the U.S. Embassy in London, will assume his new position on September 1, 1978, after retiring from the foreign service. The present Executive Director, Ernest Jones-Parry, will serve the Organization in an advisory capacity for several months after his retirement on August 31. In his new capacity, Miller will be the first U.S. citizen to head an international commodity organization in recent times.

In another action involving personnel of the ISO, the Council appointed Jose Breuil, a Cuban national, to the newly created post of Stock Fund Manager. Breuil has been serving as the Cuban National Bank representative in Tokyo.

A new estimate of the net import requirement, 16,080,000 metric tons, raw value, was established based on a review of the market situation. Although this is about 500,000 tons greater than the level established at the January session, quotas in effect coupled with shipments by nonmembers, still exceed the potential market by about 900,000 mt.

After some discussion, a working group was established to provide a framework to deal with the issue of EC accession. A representative of the EC indicated that the Community remained interested in joining the Agreement if acceptable terms of accession could be formulated. A separate working group was proposed and established to consider a request made by the Dominican Republic for some form of export quota relief. The Dominican spokesman indicated that the quota assigned to his country was too low and would result in a burdensome buildup of stocks during the current year. The mandate of the working group was extended to include a review of the situation of any exporter member presenting a similar petition. The group is to report its findings to the Council at its session in November.

The Council had outstanding from its January session a review of reservations to the ISA made by members at the time of joining the Agreement. The review indicated that, except for the USSR, there were no reservations of an economic nature to the Agreement. After further review and discussion, the Council determined that the USSR reservation, vis-a-vis stocks, referred only to the quantitative aspect of stock holding, and not to the financing of the stocks.

A subject of keen interest at the Council session was the possible extension of the ratification period beyond July 1, 1978. Of the approximately 50 nations that have signed the Agreement, only about half have fully ratified it. The United States is a major participant that has not yet ratified the ISA. (Senate approval of ratification, and implementing legislation are required to enable the United States to limit imports from nonmembers and, effective July 1, ensure that all sugar imports are covered by a certificate of contribution to the Stock Financing

Fund.) Based on a review of the situation, the Council decided to withhold action to extend the time period, and urged members to work for immediate constitutional ratification.

During the latter part of June, the ISO held several meetings to consider matters pertaining to the operation of the Agreement. It was decided to extend the period for ratification through December 31, 1978.

Also October 1, 1978, was established as the new effective date for implementation of the stock fund financing scheme.

For further information contact Gordon E. Patty or Leslie C. Hurt, Sugar and Tropical Products Division, FAS, 202 (447-2579) or (447-2916).

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR(RAW VALUE) PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1968/69-1972/73, ANNUAL 1973 74-1977 78
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1968/69-1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
NORTH AMERICA:						
BARBADOS.....	133	110	98	104	113	94
BELIZE.....	66	90	84	63	93	112
CANADA.....	132	114	93	141	165	150
COSTA RICA.....	158	164	177	174	195	200
CUBA.....	5,986	5,800	6,300	6,200	6,100	6,300
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	1,049	1,194	1,135	1,249	1,220	1,315
EL SALVADOR.....	152	232	257	261	286	287
GUADELOUPE.....	132	97	87	96	91	97
GUATEMALA.....	213	325	384	529	515	443
HAITI.....	62	65	58	54	48	56
HONDURAS.....	58	73	76	91	107	150
JAMAICA.....	376	383	366	366	296	305
MARTINIQUE.....	26	14	16	14	14	16
MEXICO.....	2,546	2,805	2,696	2,698	2,697	2,890
NICARAGUA.....	149	160	196	246	224	225
PANAMA.....	82	109	132	142	172	192
ST KITT'S.....	27	27	26	35	41	36
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	220	187	162	204	176	180
US-CONTINENTAL (BEET).....	3,170	2,918	2,645	3,646	3,534	3,055
US-CONTINENTAL (CANE).....	1,154	1,253	1,334	1,657	1,519	1,495
US-HAWAII.....	1,066	944	1,004	953	937	953
US-PUERTO RICO.....	329	263	271	279	243	227
TOTAL.....	17,287	17,326	17,597	19,202	18,786	18,778
SOUTH AMERICA:						
ARGENTINA.....	1,015	1,650	1,532	1,349	1,592	1,690
BOLIVIA.....	110	174	207	286	267	280
BRAZIL.....	5,176	6,959	7,400	6,200	7,500	8,600
CHILE.....	182	91	217	319	315	124
COLUMBIA.....	733	850	908	965	882	921
ECUADOR.....	231	245	268	288	294	275
GUYANA.....	330	316	305	338	332	245
PARAGUAY.....	51	73	81	52	56	70
PERU.....	836	1,020	990	956	916	900
SURINAM.....	13	10	10	9	7	10
URUGUAY.....	68	104	112	94	125	102
VENEZUELA.....	464	526	530	462	443	422
TOTAL.....	9,208	12,018	12,560	11,318	12,729	13,639
WESTERN EUROPE:						
EC:						
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG.....	692	785	618	722	714	710
DENMARK.....	316	367	415	423	416	566
FRANCE.....	2,792	3,255	2,948	3,239	2,974	4,293
GERMANY, FEDERAL REP. OF..	2,147	2,500	2,438	2,540	2,734	3,075
IRELAND.....	162	189	143	199	186	179
ITALY.....	1,273	1,156	1,010	1,455	1,748	1,364
NETHERLANDS.....	763	832	778	914	945	904
UNITED KINGDOM.....	1,002	1,047	618	697	761	1,033
TOTAL EC.....	9,146	10,131	8,968	10,189	10,478	12,124
AUSTRIA.....	325	37	397	512	391	475
FINLAND.....	63	85	76	77	80	75
GREECE.....	142	161	187	307	385	295
PORTUGAL (AZORES & MADEIRA)	26	33	24	17	20	21
SPAIN.....	853	804	598	934	1,408	1,225
SWEDEN.....	255	264	305	277	302	343
SWITZERLAND.....	67	78	72	64	83	85
TOTAL.....	10,878	11,926	10,627	12,377	13,147	14,643
EASTERN EUROPE:						
ALBANIA.....	16	19	20	21	22	21
BULGARIA.....	218	265	235	250	285	275
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	743	810	850	750	685	900
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REP.....	561	705	700	650	600	750
HUNGARY.....	354	327	340	350	400	425
POLAND.....	1,656	1,817	1,657	1,860	1,770	1,890
ROMANIA.....	453	633	561	560	800	725
YUGOSLAVIA.....	418	483	554	489	707	784
TOTAL.....	4,420	5,059	4,817	4,930	5,269	5,770
TOTAL EUROPE.....	15,297	16,985	15,444	17,307	18,416	20,413
TOTAL SOVIET UNION.....	8,766	9,568	7,730	7,700	7,350	8,825
AFRICA:						
ANGOLA.....	77	70	80	60	50	60
EGYPT.....	477	649	540	620	663	665
ETHIOPIA.....	108	150	160	165	180	150
KENYA.....	119	171	177	172	161	197
MADAGASCAR.....	106	115	112	114	107	110
MAURITIUS.....	633	697	696	496	731	705
MOROCCO.....	136	244	290	350	337	251
MOZAMBIQUE.....	298	390	400	216	200	260
REUNION.....	227	251	239	246	260	265
RUDESIDA.....	156	243	250	265	250	275
SOUTH AFRICA.....	1,666	1,731	1,883	1,802	2,042	2,084
SWAZILAND.....	167	190	200	213	209	225
TANZANIA.....	94	110	96	102	120	120
UGANDA.....	137	55	27	30	35	10

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

CONTINUED

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REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1968/69-1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78 ^{2/}
ZAIRE (CONGO-K).....	58	64	63	68	49	58
OTHER ^{3/}	357	398	489	508	637	690
TOTAL.....	4,817	5,537	5,702	5,427	6,031	6,125
ASIA:						
BURMA.....	104	100	80	120	120	135
CHINA, PEOPLES REP.....	1,865	2,630	2,400	2,550	2,600	2,550
CHINA, REP OF (TAIWAN).....	746	892	751	817	1,123	700
INDIA ^{4/}	4,024	4,949	5,794	5,464	6,043	7,000
INDONESIA.....	785	950	1,000	1,050	1,150	1,200
IRAN.....	568	660	645	713	745	753
JAPAN.....	504	653	478	471	565	615
NANSEI-NANPO (RYUKYU).....	168	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
PAKISTAN.....	527	636	557	632	742	762
PHILIPPINES.....	1,975	2,643	2,466	2,875	2,680	2,325
THAILAND.....	503	930	1,060	1,641	2,293	1,590
TURKEY.....	723	736	834	986	1,284	1,082
OTHER ^{5/}	108	236	322	343	393	448
TOTAL.....	12,601	16,015	16,387	17,662	19,738	19,160
OCEANIA:						
AUSTRALIA.....	2,608	2,592	2,927	2,988	3,405	3,440
FIIJI.....	364	350	273	284	307	369
TOTAL.....	2,971	2,942	3,200	3,272	3,712	3,809
WORLD TOTAL.....	70,948	80,391	78,620	81,888	86,762	90,749

^{1/} Crop years are on a September/August basis, but include the outturn of sugar from harvests of several Southern Hemisphere countries which begin prior to September. Refined beet sugar is generally converted to raw value by multiplying by 1.087, while refined cane sugar is multiplied by 1.07 to obtain the raw value equivalent. ^{2/} Preliminary. ^{3/} Other Africa includes Afars-Issas, Algeria, Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville), Ghana, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Senegal, Somali Republic, Sudan, Tunisia, and Zambia. ^{4/} Includes Khandasari. ^{5/} Since January 1, 1972 included in Japan. ^{6/} Other Asia includes Afghanistan, Iran, Israel, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nepal, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Syria, and Vietnam. Bangladesh is included in Other Asia beginning in 1971/72.

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NON-CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: ^{1/} PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1968/69-1974/73, ANNUAL 1973/74-1977/78 ^{2/}
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1968/69-1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78 ^{3/}
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA.....	38	42	37	40	45	45
EL SALVADOR.....	15	10	16	16	16	10
GUATEMALA.....	48	54	52	54	85	45
MEXICO.....	114	115	65	65	65	65
NICARAGUA.....	12	14	12	10	10	10
PANAMA.....	4	6	2	3	2	3
TOTAL.....	232	241	184	188	223	178
SOUTH AMERICA:						
BRAZIL.....	284	280	200	200	200	200
COLOMBIA.....	691	700	557	687	859	819
ECUADOR.....	40	41	40	40	42	45
PERU.....	14	13	13	13	14	13
VENEZUELA.....	27	24	40	38	39	40
TOTAL.....	1,055	1,060	850	978	1,154	1,117
ASIA:						
BURMA.....	143	142	130	135	138	140
CHINA, PEOPLES REP.....	731	800	815	820	825	830
CHINA, REP OF.....	25	27	27	27	30	42
INDIA.....	6,270	6,525	6,100	6,200	6,200	6,800
INDONESIA.....	249	150	175	200	200	225
JAPAN.....	8	14	10	12	12	11
NANSEI-NANPO (RYUKYU).....	11	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
PAKISTAN.....	988	1,600	1,345	1,445	1,450	1,450
PHILIPPINES.....	60	60	54	54	51	60
THAILAND.....	260	301	350	370	700	700
VIETNAM.....	9	10	11	10	10	11
TOTAL.....	8,755	9,629	9,017	9,273	9,616	10,269
WORLD TOTAL.....	10,042	10,930	10,051	10,439	10,993	11,564

^{1/} Non-centrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, paelon, chancaca, radura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc. ^{2/} Years shown are last year's crop-harvesting season. For chronological arrangements here all campaigns which begin not earlier than September of one year, nor later than August of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the September/August year in which harvesting and sugar production began. ^{3/} Preliminary. ^{4/} Since January 1, 1972, included in Japan.

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REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1948/69-1973/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
NORTH AMERICA:						
CANADA ^{2/}	59	48	37	92	83	80
COSTA RICA.....	53	49	57	84	72	26
CUBA ^{3/}	1,437	1,312	1,312	1,364	1,391	1,436
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	373	375	365	373	426	405
EL SALVADOR.....	73	105	99	107	134	136
GUATEMALA.....	98	148	150	227	238	205
HAITI.....	22	24	23	21	19	22
JAMAICA.....	147	137	146	118	114	110
MEXICO.....	1,105	1,246	1,227	1,227	1,220	1,307
NICARAGUA.....	74	90	111	111	112	108
PANAMA.....	35	45	47	53	63	79
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	89	55	82	64	89	81
UNITED STATES CONTINENTAL....	1,644	1,596	1,592	1,613	1,594	1,680
US-HAWAII.....	287	286	295	288	275	275
US-PUERTO RICO.....	172	105	108	124	109	100
OTHER.....	152	134	135	133	155	149
TOTAL.....	5,821	5,770	5,844	6,201	6,195	6,049
SOUTH AMERICA:						
ARGENTINA.....	450	438	412	557	552	566
BRAZIL.....	1,725	2,069	2,350	2,400	3,000	3,440
CHILE.....	37	46	46	49	66	30
COLOMBIA.....	208	256	363	257	235	240
ECUADOR.....	47	74	107	105	95	87
GUAYANA.....	143	137	120	144	115	142
PERU ^{2/}	309	343	325	334	355	345
URUGUAY.....	22	30	30	38	27	28
VENEZUELA ^{1/}	247	290	299	227	222	242
OTHER.....	77	131	154	200	195	215
TOTAL.....	3,246	4,013	5,016	4,313	4,863	5,355
WESTERN EUROPE:						
EC:						
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG.....	172	154	170	147	144	203
DENMARK.....	106	159	154	183	212	260
FRANCE.....	914	1,200	1,179	1,013	1,087	1,559
GERMANY, FEDERAL REP. OF.....	603	669	712	842	827	907
IRELAND.....	41	34	34	43	87	90
ITALY.....	346	420	302	337	330	258
NETHERLANDS.....	288	250	261	261	303	290
UNITED KINGDOM.....	351	325	235	256	310	421
TOTAL EC.....	2,812	3,211	3,047	3,119	3,340	3,988
AUSTRIA.....	71	77	159	205	156	174
FINLAND.....	33	31	30	31	34	32
GREECE.....	40	40	130	130	124	132
SPAIN.....	260	207	207	195	470	344
SWEDEN.....	75	90	90	93	102	103
SWITZERLAND.....	17	21	21	14	24	20
TOTAL.....	3,328	3,720	3,672	3,881	4,252	4,833
EASTERN EUROPE:						
HUNGARY.....	133	177	134	140	160	170
POLAND.....	474	514	514	442	400	454
ROMANIA.....	140	218	218	180	293	266
YUGOSLAVIA.....	142	192	200	230	320	380
OTHER.....	543	611	520	514	640	783
TOTAL.....	1,472	1,705	1,588	1,706	2,213	2,453
TOTAL EUROPE.....	4,800	5,425	5,260	5,587	6,555	7,286
TOTAL U.S.S.R.....	2,970	2,842	2,764	2,735	2,700	3,242
AFRICA:						
ANGOLA.....	18	20	32	24	24	29
EGYPT ^{4/}	194	231	237	254	270	271
MAURITIUS.....	146	129	278	198	292	288
MOZAMBIQUE.....	92	113	102	90	90	117
SOUTH AFRICA.....	522	631	605	629	712	759
OTHER.....	360	390	412	414	397	387
TOTAL.....	1,332	1,514	1,644	1,617	1,785	1,951
ASIA:						
CHINA, REP. OF.....	228	760	233	261	360	224
INDIA.....	1,563	2,000	2,000	1,700	2,054	2,400
INDONESIA.....	227	315	315	330	460	464
JAPAN.....	187	224	228	234	300	326
JPAPA.....	121	180	157	164	165	172
PHILIPPINES.....	789	1,000	800	1,050	932	760
THAILAND.....	487	470	481	470	1,223	899
TURKEY.....	187	236	234	284	380	407
OTHER.....	940	1,082	887	1,085	1,153	1,150
TOTAL.....	4,728	6,571	5,427	6,011	7,033	6,804
OCEANIA:						
AUSTRALIA.....	515	598	588	620	642	642
FIJI.....	83	93	93	95	103	123
TOTAL.....	598	692	679	715	745	765
WORLD TOTAL.....	23,494	26,927	26,842	27,179	28,786	31,402

1/ In each country, the year of production is the same as that for centrifugal sugar production. 2/ Calendar year; first year shown in heading. 3/ Includes high-test molasses. 4/ Includes edible molasses.

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